

"The Worker Lives Only From The Sale Of His Labor Power, Under The Capitalist System, And When He Can Find No Purchaser For This He Is Delivered Up To Hunger."

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., February 4, 1905.

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RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IMPOSSIBLE!

Victor L. Berger shows that the Economic Basis is Lacking.

NEW from Russia has once more aroused the interest of the whole civilized world, and that to the highest pitch, for it actually seemed for a moment as though the ice had been broken in the czar's dominion and a revolution was imminent.

On this occasion a new element appeared on the stage, an element hitherto attracting little notice in the empire of the czar—the Russian workingman.

Two weeks ago a strike broke out in St. Petersburg. It was not a question of political liberty or of granting a constitution, or of any similar political demand, but simply a question of more bread, of slightly improved conditions.

Being good and loyal subjects, these St. Petersburg workmen drew up a petition setting forth their grievances, and on that memorable Sunday, two weeks ago, prepared to march before the czar and present it to him in person. They marched forth led by a priest named Gapon, with a cross borne before them. They wished to see their czar, the "Little Father," in whom they trusted, through whom they hoped to obtain redress, and who failed to help them, as they supposed, because a horde of wicked men and blood-suckers surrounded him and gave him false information concerning the people's wrongs. They, therefore, wished to see him face to face and tell him that they were loyal subjects, but that they would know their "father" could not possibly be cognizant of his people's needs and would willingly grant them the right of organizing for the purpose of asserting their wishes. There were thousands, tens of thousands of them, who marched towards the Winter palace accompanied by their wives and children.

At the Nevsky gate, beside the triumphal arch erected to commemorate the Russian victory over the Turks, the Ismailowski regiment of the guards, of which the czar himself is honorary colonel, was drawn up in line. The commander of the troops ordered the strikers to disperse. As they did not immediately obey this command, the soldiers were ordered to fire. Men, women and children fell in heaps at the first volley. A second and a third volley was fired upon the defenseless people, and those who could escape, fled in a deadly panic.

This terrible scene was enacted in several different places, often before the strikers had attempted to form a procession. Nowhere was there any resistance offered—the barricades which were reported to have been thrown up by the strikers existed only in the imagination of the newspaper correspondents who tried to find a parallel to the last three French revolutions or the German uprising of 1848.

This, however, was no revolution, but simply an undisguised Russian massacre, the slaughtering of thousands of loyal Russian subjects, who did not dream of offering resistance. Such massacres occurred frequently under Ivan the Terrible, and Russian history records many since his time. In Ivan's time they were called "Zapala," as Johann Scherr tells us. A prominent Russian official called this massacre "a little blood-letting done for the purpose of ridding ourselves of certain troublesome elements or at least of intimidating them."

A real revolution, unfortunately, is hardly a possibility with the Russian people at present. A few brave Socialists, a few heroic nihilists—mostly Jews and poor noblemen—are working towards that end, imbued with the hope of a better future. But the great majority of the Russian people do not understand these men. The bulk of the Russian people are a century and a half behind the times. All so-called revolutions which have heretofore occurred in Russia were "palace-revolutions," that is, the reigning czar was deposed either by means of the dagger or suffocated by pillows as the result of a plot emanating from those in high rank or, as more recently, emanating from below when a bomb was used.

A spirit of unrest is certainly prevalent in Russia. Revolutionary propaganda is rife throughout the empire. But as yet there is no decided aim, no definite knowledge of what the revolution should accomplish. First of all the people must feel the necessity of a new economic basis of society; secondly, they must have some kind of program to carry out, and, lastly, they need some shibboleth.

In France feudalism was rapidly dying out during the eighteenth century, was, in fact, out of vogue at the close of the century and ready to be replaced by the bourgeoisie as a new economic basis of society. Rousseau furnished the program for the revolutionists; as their shibboleth they proclaimed: liberty, equality, fraternity.

The liberal party of Germany in 1848 likewise had a well-defined program, which, however, they forsook to a great extent later on. But in Russia no one seems to have any clearly prescribed program at present, excepting the Social-Democratic party. The Zemstvos are too vague in their ideas and lack courage. And, while Socialism is possible of realization today in the United States and, perhaps, in Germany, England and France as well—it is certainly not feasible in Russia at the present time. The bourgeois state is a necessary phase of economic evolution, which cannot be skipped. Russia has, therefore, as yet not reached the necessary stage in its development.

If Czar Nicholas II. had deigned to receive the deputation of the strikers and treated them to a few kind words, this whole affair would have ended peacefully and amicably. The city proletariat of Russia is as yet of little importance—no less than 84 per cent of the Russian population being peasants. And it is by no means an exaggeration to say that the Russian peasant is the most ignorant, the most religious, and perhaps the most stupid among the tillers of the soil in all Europe. The middle-class of Russia is very small and unimportant.

But what will take place now? That is difficult to predict. For the present the "uprising" in St. Petersburg—if such it can be called—has been suppressed without the least resistance. The bloodthirsty Trepoff, formerly chief of police of Moscow, against whom the first attempts at assassination were directed, has been appointed Governor-general of St. Petersburg with unlimited powers. All city authorities are subordinated to him, he has been invested with the powers of the minister of the interior and entrusted with the command over all the troops. As a result St. Petersburg is quiet!

To be sure, the strike has become general throughout almost the whole of Russia and has spread to other large cities, including Warsaw, Moscow, Ljuba, Sargow, etc., but since the strikers lack proper organization and leadership, this wave of discontent will soon lose its force, despite the general sympathy manifested for the strikers.

The whole movement seems to have been quite unexpected to the Social-Democrats, or, no doubt, they would have put themselves at its head and not contented themselves with issuing a few belated proclamations. But whichever way this episode may end, one thing is sure: "Between the czar and his people there towers a mountain of corpses," as the poet Maxim Gorky expressed it.

There is, of course, nothing novel in this for Russia, where for centuries men of the noblest stamp have died under the knout or perished in Siberian mines. The terrorists, however, will make all possible capital out of the present situation. The "red terror" will follow in the wake of the "white terror." And no honest, sensible man will condemn them, for at the present time this kind of revolutionary activity is the only way open to free-minded Russians.

How this progressive element will finally reach the dull masses in Russia and get them to accept their doctrines is a question which the future must decide.

Victor L. Berger.

Gov. Douglas, the shoe man, was the arbitrator in the Fall River strike in the cotton mills. Douglas was elected as "labor's friend," and it was supposed by many a dupe who voted for him, that labor's interests would be looked after in his decision. Well, he has rendered his decision, and the big struggle is over—and the operatives returned to work at exactly the reduction the employers had insisted on all along. That is arbitration for you, with a labor friend, a capitalist in disguise, leading the strike!

E. G. B. Gordon has an hysterical wail against Socialism in the current issue of the American Federationist, the admission of which wail to that official journal's columns by its editor, Samuel Gompers, constitutes a deliberate affront to the many members of the A. F. of L. who are believers in Social-Democracy. Gordon, in a mawkish way, seeks to repeat the slander that Comrade Victor L. Berger circulated, or even knew anything about certain anti-Gompers circulars at the San Francisco convention.

The Rev. Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati, spurred on by Pres. Eliot's claim that the worker ought to feel pleasure in their work (his solution of the labor problem!) has been making some investigations and has found that in Indiana the wages of 48,225 employes averaged \$8.77 a week! He found that 8,494 carriage makers in that state averaged \$6.98 a week—Indiana is Parry's state, please remember, and Parry is an extensive manufacturer of carriages and a paver of inhuman wages! In Illinois he found the average weekly wages of 80,881 wage workers was \$9.70! The average pay in the woolen mills of New Jersey he found to be \$6.43 a week! The anthracite coal miners made \$9.53 a week! Their helpers got an average of \$5.89 a week—a fine wage on which to rear families of future American citizens! Shades of John Mitchell and Millionaire Frank Robbins, whom Mitchell wanted to boost into the U. S. Congress! Yet Mitchell's other friend, Pres. Eliot of Harvard—the man who sticks to it that "the scab is a hero"—says the American wage worker ought to go through his work with a smile!

"Have the clerical critics who are blackguarding Socialism such a clear record for morality, themselves?" asks a correspondent. We answer, Not as a class. We have tried to be patient under the contemptible form in which certain priests have made their attacks on the Social-Democrats. The temptation to retort "You, of all people, should be the last to call us black," was strong, yet was resisted. But these certain critics have been so shameless, so dishonest and so studiously and persistently unfair in their recent utterances, that it may not be out of place to say a few words along the line which our correspondent's query suggests. The clerical critic generally seizes upon some moral delinquency of some person belonging to the Socialist movement, or upon some conduct alleged to be a moral delinquency, and then, holding it up to public view, says "but how can we expect anything else, when the fathers of Socialism taught immorality and the breaking up of the home." If the persons thus talked to are ignorant of what the fathers of Socialism stood for, what they taught, etc., or are ignorant of the teachings of Socialism generally, this sort of defamation has its effect and the cleric feels that "the ends justify the means" and that he has scored. How his hands would go up in sense of outrage if we applied the same sort of reasoning to his own church! And yet that is not hard to do. We have only to turn to Catholic authorities to show that many of the early popes were disreputable and scandalous characters. In the New World (Catholic) of Nov. 7, 1903, appears this item from Rome: "Dr. Pastor, author of the 'Lives of the Popes,' had a long audience with the Holy Father on Saturday, and presented to His Holiness a copy of the fourth edition of the first volume of the work. The Pope expressed his hearty appreciation of the action of Leo XIII. in throwing open the secret Vatican archives, and said 'The truth is not to be feared.' He gave Dr. Pastor permission to dedicate to him the fourth edition of the second volume." Another high church authority is Dr. Alois "Mannell of Universal Church History," the English edition of which bears the imprimatur of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. From these two authorities it appears that Pope John XI. was installed by his mother, who was the daughter of a notorious courtesan; that Pope John XII. was a profligate and was indicted for incest; that Pope Urban V. was guilty of "indiscreet immorality"; that Pope Pius II. was the father of several children and a writer of immoral literature; that Pope Innocent VIII. bought his election, was the father of two children (illegitimate), one of whom was afterward married in the Vatican, to the scandal of the church; that Pope Alexander VI. bought the papacy, was "grossly immoral," kept mistresses and had four illegitimate children; that Pope Paul III. trafficked in his sister's shame; that Pope Julius II. was accused of sodomy—but this is enough to show that what may be found in these two authenticated works. Suppose we were to say, following out the mode of attack pursued by the clerical opponents of Socialism, that the Catholic church stood for immorality and that its early fathers taught immorality and that it was in consequence immoral today, and showed this latter fact by quoting from the letter of protest and complaint which the Catholic Laymen's Association of Chicago sent to Cardinal Martinielli in 1902 (in which the immoral conduct of various Catholic priests of Chicago was specified and complained of)—what a cry would go up from these conscientious clerical critics that we were insulting their religion and their citizenship! Yet this is just the method they are pursuing with the Socialists, and with less reason, in fact with some at all, for the clergy Socialists were moral, high-purposed

Class Prejudice vs. Business Interests.

Helot, Wis., last year the scene of one of the strongest fights put up by the Citizens' Alliance, is undergoing another swing of the pendulum this year. The merchants of the city, in an attempt to regain the business lost to the Chicago department stores on account of their alleged discrimination against union members, are doing everything in their power to cater to these people. Under their auspices several large trades union meetings have been arranged and money has been promised the movement from the same source. Manufacturers engaged last year in fighting the unions, this year are either passive or friendly inclined to organizations. Several have not only not renewed their membership in the alliance, but have publicly come out against it as an expensive system of reprisal that benefits but a few paid attorneys.

When last year a number of Helot merchants refused to sell to union members out of fear that conditions did not warrant their running any risk should strikers find it impossible to pay their accounts when due, Chicago department stores were not slow in taking advantage of the openings that presented themselves. Catalogues were sent to almost every address in the directory and free delivery of merchandise held out as an inducement in addition to better prices. A large trade was worked up by these means and unionists assert that they will not leave the Chicago merchants for those of their home town. The situation for some local merchants is said to have become serious, but with a better feeling between merchants and workmen it is probable that some understanding will be reached in the near future.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

men, with the high moral ideals that dominate the Socialists of today and which, we firmly believe, are too highly moral for certain clerical critics to appreciate or comprehend. As we have referred to that Chicago scandal—"the most terrible that has ever occurred in America," to use the words of the late Archbishop Katzer as quoted in a recently published book, we may make it a little clearer to the reader by saying that the protest sent Cardinal Martinielli stated that the diocese of Chicago had fallen into bad hands and that the conduct of some of its priests had brought great scandal on the members of the church in that city. It told of "a pastor of one of our city parishes" being "seen in a state of intoxication near Wabash avenue and Madison street.... engaged in soliciting women passers-by." It told of another priest in a state of inebriation on the streets, also in the center of the city; of another found by the police, at about the same time, in a drunken stupor and taken to the police station to sober up; of an assistant pastor of a prominent city parish, a few days later, entering a saloon, sending the saloonkeeper on a supposed errand and then attempting to criminally assault his wife, with the result of a badly beaten skin when the saloonkeeper returned and could join his wife in punishing the wretch; of a drunken melee in the presbytery of one of the largest parishes of the city in which drunken priests fired revolvers through the windows and brought in the police; of other priests having illicit intercourse with female parishioners and others and of carrying on intrigues with women begun through the confessional, and so on. Archbishop Katzer is quoted as calling this a "reign of rottenness," and he would seem to have fittingly characterized it. With such things happening so flagrantly that the members of the Catholic church in Chicago felt called on to protest to the apostolic delegate, it would seem as if the Father Kresses and men of their ilk might profitably employ their talents in doing some house-cleaning right at home, instead of essaying to elevate a Socialist movement which is too clean for even their own foul slanders to stick to.

The dishonesty of that clerical character assassin, Father Kress, is well shown by the fact that in one of his recent lectures against Socialism he quoted from John Humphrey Noyes' book on "The History of American Socialisms," with the clear intention of palming it upon his hearers as a Socialist book. Written by an accredited Socialist. As a matter of fact, Noyes was never a Socialist, but was the leader of a band of Bible enthusiasts known as Perfectionists, who eventually constituted the famous Oneida Community, known today to our housewives by the preserved fruits and vegetables it places on the market, and by other products. Noyes' book was published somewhere back in the 40's and was devoted to describing the various Fourierite and other communities that flourished at that time, all such experiments in those days being referred to under the name of Socialism—the word being considered synonymous with the word: association. Father Kress well knows all this, but it doesn't seem to be in his nature to deal honestly with his hearers.

Socialism is the topic up for discussion all over this land today, anybody who helps on this discussion be he common moral, priest or capitalist editor, is a friend, and we gladly acknowledge the fact.

Milwaukee Social-Democrats had the record crowd at their carnival in the big Exposition building—over 12,000 people, by actual count of the tickets taken in at the door—and the politicians' jaws are agape with dismay. They are beginning to "see their finish," all right!

Reports state that the German government is now in favor of state ownership of canals, coal fields and so on. The working class is organized in Germany, that's why. The more the working class gets power through organization and a concerted use of the ballot, the more the rulers discover that public ownership is a good thing. The thing is working, all right, only the workers must keep at it.

Socialists are not out for revenge for the crimes of capitalism, but for justice. The enormity of the wrongs done the race under the capitalist system renders an adequate revenge impossible, even if it were desired. What revenge could compensate for the waste in real living which people all about us suffer? To large numbers of people the earth is little better than a dungeon—they are simply serving time on earth at hard labor, in order that an impudic few may lead butterfly lives!

Father Kress waxes righteously indignant because, he says, the Socialists of France proposed that illegitimate children should be recognized as the children of their parents. But such a provision is certainly merciful, especially to the children who have no voice as to the status of the parenthood that begets them. And may we call the reverend traducer's attention to the little fact of accredited Catholic church history: That Pope Alexander VI., according to Dr. Pastor's "History of the Popes," had four illegitimate children and that he legitimized one of them, a son. Now, shouldn't he have rendered justice to all of them?

That August Belmont is a fit man to head Mr. Gompers' Civic Federation of Labor, in place of the late Marcus Hanna, is well shown by a speech delivered by Belmont in Chicago recently. He was down to speak on the subject of the new New York subway, a seeming municipal enterprise out of which Belmont expects to line his pockets, but according to The Public, a democratic journal of Chicago, he "mentioned subways only to advise Chicago to avoid building any for the present" and instead "proceeded to outline an excellent plan for turning the streets of Chicago over to a set of New York traction jobbers for a half a century to come." Belmont is simply a preying parasite upon the people. Naturally he is in the Civic Federation for a purpose, same as the other plutes.

The Erie railroad has issued an order to its employees forbidding their giving out any information regarding serious accidents along its lines to persons who are not representatives of the company. The Milwaukee Sentinel "ingeniously" remarks: "What a road can hope to gain by so secretive a course it is difficult to imagine." O, is it! Well, let us see about that. According to the last issue of the World Almanac the number of railroad accidents in the United States in 1902, based on the statistics of the Interstate Commission, was 73,250. Of this number 8,584 were killed outright. Railroad accidents mean damage suits in the courts and every year the railroads of this country have to pay out very large sums as damages for injuries or for deaths, not to mention the expense it takes to fight such cases through the courts. Naturally the railroads do not want their employees to give out evidence that will help the other side in making out a case against them and so they are doing just what all big manufacturers do, suppressing as much of the facts regarding accidents in which they are concerned as possible. They, in effect, say to their victims, or their victims' relatives, "Prove the facts if you can, you'll get no help from us." But of course the Sentinel could not see this, such papers are innocent and childlike, and have to be shown. It even does a little moralizing about this order of the Erie's. "Above all others, railroad companies should be desirous of having accidents along their lines reported without exaggeration or distortion," it says. Well, it is to be presumed that the railroads, after years of experience, know their business pretty well. And certain it is that every man who has ever worked on a city newspaper knows that the railroad companies constantly suppress news of accidents, and have always done so, so that the Sentinel's surprise over the order of the Erie may be set down as a nice little case of humbug.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT NO SURPRISE!

Eugene V. Debs Depicts Conditions in the Realm of the Czar

[Telegraphed, by request, to the New York World.]

THE uprising in Russia is not unexpected to those who have been watching the trend of events in that Czar-ruled country. The wretched condition of the working class in the industrial centers and among the peasantry has been exploited in the newspapers and magazines of all civilized countries during these many years, and all observant men have long since realized that the limits must finally be reached and that the inevitable crisis must come.

At last the oppressed and half-starved workers have risen in revolt and this revolt now presages revolution, which may or may not be temporarily suppressed, but which, before it runs its course, will sweep the Russian monarchy out of existence. Emperor Nicholas might have given his reign a new and indefinite lease of power had he but received the petition from his meek and miserable subjects. But true to his instincts of royalty and of the ruling class in every age, the common people were not only spurned from the presence of the monarch, but were shot dead in their tracks like wild beasts by his army of heartless mercenaries. It was these murderous volleys that transformed the lowly subjects into resolute and defiant men and lit the fires of the Russian revolution that now loom lurid and portentous on the horizon of the whole civilized world.

From the standpoint of organized labor the revolution has special significance. It means that the working class of Russia, so long in the rear ranks of the international labor movement, are arousing from their lethargy and are at last resolved to break the political chains that fetter them and take their place where they properly belong in the bonds of international unionism. The uprising of the Russian toilers under such extraordinary conditions is watched with intense eagerness by the organized workers of all countries, who are profoundly in sympathy with their enslaved Russian comrades and devoutly wish that they may triumph over the heartless despots that have so long tyrannized over them.

The Russian uprising will have a marked tendency toward the solidarity of all the workers of the world.

There is no doubt that the Russian toilers have received some of their inspiration from their co-workers in the United States. The literature of labor is now international and the Russians are well advised of the progress that is being made by the working class of this country in organizing not only to resist injustice, but to emancipate the working class from wage slavery and make it the ruling class of the world.

It is not probable that Count Tolstoy's doctrine of non-resistance will meet with much favor among the outraged workingmen who have become full-fledged revolutionists. The doctrine of Father Gopon will more likely become the shibboleth of the revolution. The Russian monarchy will rule with blood and iron until it is shot or blown out of existence.

Gorky, the Socialist leader, has the true spirit and his is the voice of the revolution. He is the idol of the down-trodden millions of Russia and should be put to death the fate of the Russian Empire will be all the sooner sealed.

The noteworthy feature of this revolt is the universal interest with which every move is followed. It is recognized to be a proletarian upheaval and the rulers of other foreign countries comprehend its significance and are gravely concerned about its results. Not only this, but the unanimity with which the Russian workers have struck and the spontaneity with which the strike has spread from place to place suggests to the capitalist class of all countries, the United States included, that the time may be near when the workers of all lands, conscious of the wrongs they are suffering and the power they have to right them, will inaugurate a universal strike at the ballot box as well as in factory, mill and mine and not cease striking until the struggle is victorious and labor is free throughout the world.

Eugene V. Debs

The bats that blink at the light of Socialism and call loudly for darkness, consider themselves fine birds, of course, but their point of view is wrong. Don't be a bat!

Roosevelt's impetuous cry about "race suicide" so far as it concerned the working class, was not based on a scientific grasp of the situation, for the cry that should have come first would be against the system that makes people too poor to support big families. That settled, there would be no race suicide. Wrong also are the New York women who have now come out in favor of "race suicide," as shown by the following despatch:

New York, Jan. 25.—The Women's Society for Political Study discussed the injustice done to children in large families where parents are unable to support them properly, and after due consideration of those present came out strongly in support of "race suicide."

"We are wasting sympathy," declared one speaker, "on people who surround themselves with large numbers of little ones when they cannot possibly feed them. Let the parents starve if they bring paupers into the world."

How infinitely brutal! Nature's command to go forth and multiply has now become a crime. An abnormal social system begets abnormal view points.

Socialism stands for freedom of conscience, therefore it cannot oppose religion.

According to Father Kress and priests of his stamp it doesn't matter whether married people love each other or not, so long as they are hitched together by a religious ceremony. To him the main bond in matrimony is a ceremony that ties two people together before the law. To our view the main bond in matrimony ought to be love. To hold two people together who hate each other is simply to produce a legalized prostitution of the marriage relation.

Samuel Gompers tries to draw an analogy between the appearance of Eugene V. Debs as a speaker before the Twentieth Century Club at Sherry's in New York some years ago, and his own case as a co-banqueter with Belmont, Carnegie, Phipps and other big capitalists of the Civic Federation of Labor at the recent New York meeting of that hybrid organization. "Did the Socialists charge him with mingling with the enemies of labor," or of eating "scab bread" or of smoking "scab cigars?" he asks. But Mr. Debs was not a member of the Twentieth Century Club, nor was he in charge of the affair as toastmaster and the ostensible president of the club. Moreover he was not the head of a trade union movement upon whom the support of labor products was enjoined.

LET US HELP THE STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

Jan. 20th, 1905, 124 West 124th St., New York.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: The recent revolutionary events turned the eyes of all the civilized world toward Russia.

The brutal regime of the Czar turned unsufferable even to the meekest of all nations.

A peaceful petition carried by unarmed workmen was answered by wholesale murder of innocent men, women and children on the streets of St. Petersburg.

The precious blood of the martyrs of freedom sealed the doom of medieval absolutism in Russia.

The Russian working class entered into the family of the class-conscious proletariat.

The Russian proletariat is engaged in a heroic struggle against the double yoke of political and industrial oppression.

Their struggle is our struggle, their victory will be our victory.

In order to win, the Russian revolutionists need means, need it at once.

I therefore take the liberty to ask you in the name of the Russian Social-Democratic party, represented by its New York branch, to open a subscription in your valued paper for the benefit of the Social-Democratic party of Russia, the same to be applied towards aiding those engaged in the struggle for civil and social-economic freedom.

Yours truly,
Eugene V. Debs

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(PREFACE CONTINUED.)

At all events, one thing seems clear: even if I was an agnostic, it is evident that I could not describe the conception of history sketched out in this little book, as "historical agnosticism." Religious people would laugh at me, agnostics would indignantly ask, was I going to make fun of them? And thus I hope even British respectability will not be overthrown if I use, in English as well as in so many other languages, the term, "historical agnosticism," to designate that view of the course of history, which seeks the ultimate cause and the great moving power of all important historic events in the economic development of society, in the changes in the modes of production and exchange, in the consequent division of society into distinct classes, and in the struggles of these classes against one another.

This indulgence will perhaps be accorded to me all the sooner if I show that historical materialism may be of advantage even to British respectability. I have mentioned the fact that about forty or fifty years ago, any cultivated foreigner settling in England was struck by what he was then bound to consider the religious bigotry and stupidity of the English respectable middle-class. I am now going to prove that the respectable English middle-class of that time was not quite as stupid as it looked to the intelligent foreigner. Its religious leanings can be explained.

When Europe emerged from the Middle Ages, the rising middle-class of the towns constituted its revolutionary element. It had conquered a recognized position within medieval feudal organization, but this position, also, had become too narrow for its expansive power. The development of the middle-class, the bourgeoisie, became incompatible with the maintenance of the feudal system; the feudal system, therefore, had to fall.

But the great international centre of feudalism was the Roman Catholic Church. It united the whole of feudalized Western Europe, in spite of all internal wars, into one grand political system, opposed as much to the schismatic Greeks as to the Mohammedan countries. It surrounded feudal institutions with the halo of divine consecration. It had organized its own hierarchy on the feudal model, and, lastly, it was itself by far the most powerful feudal lord, holding, as it did, fully one-third of the soil of the Catholic world. Before profane feudalism could be successfully attacked in each country and in detail, this, its sacred central organization, had to be destroyed.

Moreover, parallel with the rise of the middle-class went on the great revival of science, astronomy, mechanics, physics, anatomy, physiology, were again cultivated. And the bourgeoisie, for the development of its industrial production, required a science which ascertained the physical properties of natural objects and the modes of action of the forces of Nature. Now up to then science had but been the humble handmaid of the Church, had not been allowed to overstep the limits set by faith, and for that reason had been no science at all. Science rebelled against the Church; the bourgeoisie could not do without science, and, therefore, had to join in the rebellion.

The above, though touching but two points where the rising middle-class was bound to come into collision with the established religion, will be sufficient to show, first, that the class most directly interested in the struggle against the pretensions of the Roman Church was the bourgeoisie; and second, that every struggle against feudalism, at that time, had to take on a religious disguise, had to be directed against the

Church in the first instance. But if the universities and the traders of the cities started the cry, it was sure to find, and did find, a strong echo in the masses of the country people, the peasants, who everywhere had to struggle for their very existence with their feudal lords, spiritual and temporal.

The long fight of the bourgeoisie against feudalism culminated in three, great decisive battles.

The first was what is called the Protestant Reformation in Germany. The war-cry raised against the church by Luther was responded to by two insurrections of a political nature: first, that of the lower nobility under Franz von Sickingen (1523); then the great Peasants' War, 1525. Both were defeated, chiefly in consequence of the indolence of the parties most interested, the burghers of the towns—an indolence into the causes of which we cannot here enter. From that moment the struggle degenerated into a fight between the local princes and the central power, and ended by blotting out Germany, for two hundred years, from the politically active nations of Europe. The Lutheran reformation produced a new creed indeed, a religion adapted to absolute monarchy. No sooner were the peasants of North-east Germany converted to Lutheranism than they were from freemen reduced to serfs.

But where Luther failed, Calvin won the day. Calvin's creed was one fit for the boldest of the bourgeoisie of his time. His predestination doctrine was the religious expression of the fact that in the commercial world of competition success or failure does not depend upon a man's activity or cleverness, but upon circumstances uncontrolled by him. It is not of him that willeth or of him that runneth, but of the mercy of unknown superior economic powers; and this was especially true at a period of economic revolution, when all old commercial routes and centers were replaced by new ones, when India and America were opened to the world, and when even the most sacred economic articles of faith—the value of gold and silver—began to totter and to break down. Calvin's church constitution was thoroughly democratic and republican; and where the kingdom of God was republicanized, could the kingdoms of this world remain subject to monarchs, bishops, and lords? While German Lutheranism became a willing tool in the hands of princes, Calvinism founded a republic in Holland, and active republican parties in England, and, above all, Scotland.

In Calvinism, the second great bourgeois upheaval found its doctrine ready cut and dried. This upheaval took place in England. The middle-class of the towns brought it on, and the yeomanry of the country districts fought it out. Curiously enough, in all the three great bourgeois risings, the peasantry furnishes the army that has to do the fighting; and the peasantry is just the class that, the victory once gained, is most surely ruined by the economic consequences of that victory. A hundred years after Cromwell, the yeomanry of England had almost disappeared. Anyhow, had it not been for that yeomanry and for the plebeian element in the towns, the bourgeoisie alone would never have fought the matter out to the bitter end, and would never have brought Charles I. to the scaffold. In order to secure even those conquests of the bourgeoisie that were ripe for gathering at the time, the revolution had to be carried considerably further—exactly as in 1793 in France and 1848 in Germany. This seems, in fact, to be one of the laws of evolution of bourgeois society.

Well, upon this excess of revolutionary activity there necessarily followed the inevitable reaction which in its turn went beyond the point where it might have maintained itself. After a series of oscillations, the new center of gravity was at last attained and became a new starting-point. The grand period of English history, known to respectability under the name of "the Great Rebellion," and the struggles succeeding it, were brought to a close by the comparatively puny event entitled by Liberal historians, "the Glorious Revolution."

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

together with those who worked it into yarn and those who repaired the machinery used in the successive processes of yarn production from the plantation to the mill, had received 5, or 10, or 20 shillings instead of 15, while on the other hand the particular miners who dug out the 30 shillings of gold had received a similar or different remuneration; the true value of the 26 pounds of yarn would still be 30 shillings and would remain the same so long as the natural and mechanical conditions of the various industries (gold mining, agricultural, manufacturing, etc.) engaged in the production of gold, cotton or yarn remained such that it would still require the same amount of necessary social labor—namely, five days—to produce either twenty pounds of yarn or 30 shillings of gold.

4. Given a certain rate of production, it falls under the sense that the smaller is the rate of wages and the greater is the rate of profit.

It also falls under the sense that a reduction in the rate of wages is wholly at the expense of the wage earner. In Marx's illustration, let us suppose that the spinner's wage is reduced from 3 shillings to 2 shillings while the price of the yarn remains 30 shillings (thus continuing to express the true value of that commodity). Will the correspondent conceive that 3 shillings are now taken from the purchaser's pocket, or that he has conceived before, and that nothing has been taken from the spinner?

Perhaps he will argue that in the case of such a reduction of wages the price of yarn will fall to 29 shillings; in which case the difference between the cost of production and the market price would still be 3 shillings. Very well. Without, for the present, considering this subject of a fall of price below actual value as it would require special treatment, I would simply ask the correspondent whether he would still consider it possible to imagine that the 3 shillings' difference between cost and price came from the pocket of the purchaser and that nothing had been taken from the spinner?

Now, if the correspondent admits—as obviously he must—that in each of the above cases the reduction of the spinner's wage is borne by the spinner, he must not less obviously admit also that in Marx's illustration the 3 shillings' difference between the 6 shillings' value produced by the spinner and the 3 shillings paid him as wages, is taken from him. This difference is exactly of the same nature as would be a reduction of wages from 6 shillings to 3.

5. From the fundamental Law of Exchange Value many deductions logically flow, that cast a glaring light upon certain economic phenomena which previous to its discovery baffled the understanding. Confining myself here to the particular one more immediately connected with the correspondent's question, I may lay some emphasis on the recognition of the all-important fact, that the wage of the capitalist class—including the fraction of that class which directly employs little or no labor—comes from paying less for labor power than the value produced by that power.

As Marx states it in the form of a truism, there is evidently no profit in exchanging 30 shillings' worth of yarn for 30 shillings' worth of gold. The profit made at the expense of the worker is simply "realized"—that is, converted into money—by the exchange process; and the share of it which any particular capitalist gets, whether he is or is not an employer of labor, is upon the whole determined by the amount of capital which he contributes to the exploitation of the workers.

Of course it happens that one capitalist defrauds another. But the gain of one is in this case the loss of the other, and the source of all profit—namely, the "surplus value" extorted from the workers—is neither increased nor decreased by the operation.

Again, it happens that the retailer cheats the workman (not in this as a producer but as a consumer), by selling him necessary above their actual value, thus appropriating to himself a

National Platform of the Social-Democrats.

ADOPTED MAY 5, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the democratic and the only movement for the democratizing of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are opposed. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of ruling over the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts.

They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using their power to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people are unable to consume. They are gradually so invading and so restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a voice in public affairs. By electing new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to such a point that he will be forced to work for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the bourgeoisie is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By the individual class it is dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. Private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized concentration of all that the labor of the working class produces in the hands of a few. Private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism means to reorganize industry and society so that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty depends. It means to rescue the people from the increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Socialist party, we pledge our loyalty to the principles of the International Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. We are determined to accomplish the interests of the world's workers are separated by the most remote places of the earth. The workers of the world are the same. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition more and more the condition of the masses. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and in action. The workers of the world are the same. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition more and more the condition of the masses. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and in action. The workers of the world are the same.

III. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development which is the basis of all progress. It is a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class struggle is the basis of all progress. It is a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class struggle is the basis of all progress.

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For years Glasgow fought for the privilege of establishing its own telephone system. The telephone trust had such a firm grip on the officials of the postoffice department that it was not until several of the principal cities of Great Britain took sides with Glasgow in its fight that it was finally granted a license to install its own plant. And now the British government is to take over the business of the National Telephone Co., of London.

Mr. Frederick U. Adams, who made a personal investigation, writing for the Brooklyn Eagle, had this to say: "We pay five times as much a thousand feet for gas in Hastings-on-Hudson as they do in Glasgow, and it does not cost half as much to put it in the mains. We pay four times as much for electric light."

On the north shore of Lake Superior there is a little city known as Port Arthur. It has a population of about 6,000. Its citizens delight to call it the "Glasgow of America." It owns its own electric light, telephone, street railway and water-power plants. Car fares and telephone rates have been reduced (the latter more than half), and the city netted over \$25,000 in profits in 1901.

Albert J. Welch.

The Vanguard, an up-to-date Socialist monthly, 50 cents a year.

It hits the mark

It moistens that dry spot. A satisfying, palatable and healthful table drink.

PABST MILWAUKEE BEER

ALWAYS FRESH. Have a case sent up!

...DRINK...

Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

International Truss & Artificial Limb Co.

405 Chestnut Street, MILWAUKEE.

AND BUEHLER

PRINTER

614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone White 9081.

Commercial Printing

JACOB HUNGER,

...PRINTER...

602 Chestnut Street, Cor. Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

F. E. Jens Company

PRINTERS

Advertising Novelties

282-284 West Water St., Cor. Cedar Telephone Main 2326

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Feed Your Horses!

To feed your horses scientifically, therefore healthfully and economically, mix in with their daily feed of corn or oats some

Gold Coin Stock Food.

Economical because with its use appetite and digestion are better and more nourishment is secured from less feed.

We also have Gold Coin Stock Foods for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Give it a thorough trial and you will always use it.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Milwaukee.

PHILIP ORTH & CO.

Wholesale Distributors.

204 Florida St., Milwaukee.

FOR MUSIC

Apply to FRED. BROCK HAUEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band & Orchestra, 547 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.

Smoke J. D. Cigars

10 Cents—STRAIGHT—10 Cents

Manufactured by B. BAUMLE, 1522 Cherry St. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone and Mail.

THE MODERN GAS LIGHT CO. AND THE PEOPLE

The writer for the local gas monopoly is indulging in a very amusing series of journalistic gyrations in an effort to bolster up his rather lame contention that private monopoly is superior to municipal ownership.

Under the caption "A Deadly Parallel," attention is called to the fact that the gas company bears the initial expense of putting in service pipe and meters, while the water department requires that the owner of the premises bear this expense.

It would be a customer to call this "pulling the wool over the eyes" of the consumer, for the argument is so gauzy that even a blind man may see through it.

As an example the cost of gas for a six-room flat is about \$35.00 per annum, while the cost for water averages about \$3.00 per annum. These figures were obtained from consumers.

The local gas monopoly will find it hard to convince its patrons that they are getting something for nothing.

In one of the monopoly's advertisements it was pointed out that the reason why the municipal ownership of gas plants thrives so much more rapidly in England and Germany than in the United States is because these countries are monarchies and therefore naturally paternalistic in their tendencies. Comparisons are therefore odious. The writer evidently overlooked the fact that there are a couple of progressive republics in Europe where government and municipal ownership have made considerable progress in the past few years. A good "forgettery" is a convenient weakness for a monopoly press agent to be afflicted with.

In a later article the writer calls attention to the "fact" that municipal ownership of gas plants in Great Britain is not making such wonderful strides after all.

Unfortunately, for the monopoly's ad writer, the municipal ownership movement is not confined to the taking over of gas plants.

The writer might have gone still

farther and tried to prove, by quoting statistics on the consumption of candles, that the people of Great Britain and Germany no longer use artificial light to such an extent as formerly.

Since the monopoly's representative has seen fit to take a flying trip to Great Britain, the reader will not doubt pardon the writer of the present article if he indulges briefly in a little extravagance of the same nature.

Gas lighting is not, in the true sense of the term, a "natural monopoly," such as water, for instance. Electrical lighting for municipal purposes has largely supplanted gas lighting; more so in the United States than in Great Britain, where municipal ownership of gas plants had made considerable progress before the introduction of electricity for street lighting.

Owing to the fact, however, that gas is considerably cheaper than electricity, and to the further fact that great improvements have been made in gas appliances in the past few years, it may be possible that gas will largely replace electricity as a street lighting medium within the next few years.

However this may be, public ownership will continue to grow in favor from year to year, even though the public ownership of gas plants should be entirely abandoned.

Public ownership in Great Britain has been forging ahead in the past few years with leaps and bounds.

The city of Glasgow, the second city of Great Britain, owns practically all of its public-service utilities. Its tramway system alone yielded profits aggregating \$5,452,000 in the past nine years. The hours of employment have been reduced from 14 to 9; fares have been reduced to such an extent that the citizens saw nearly \$1,000,000 annually in car fares; the company now contributes \$135,000 annually to the "common-good" fund, which is used for investments in the interest of the people. None of the profits are applied to the reduction of class

difficulties.

Unfortun-

ately, for the monopoly's ad writer, the municipal ownership movement is not confined to the taking over of gas plants.

The writer might have gone still

FRENZIED POLITICS.--V.

Some Montana Labor History that Points a Moral.

Montana has been famed for its mining wars for the past twenty years. Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark fought strenuously for years, and when Daly sold out and the Amalgamated Copper company was organized the war went merrily on. W. A. Clark and F. H. Heinze standing together against the new company. In course of time Clark made his peace with the Amalgamated, the price being admission to the United States senate. The Standard Oil senators had fired him out of the senate in 1898 because he secured his seat through wholesale bribery, but two years later, on condition that he be a good boy and leave the Amalgamated alone they agreed to close their eyes to his crookedness and admit him to their august body--the Millionaires' club.

Now Daly was dead and Clark was quiet, but still the war went on. Young Heinze was battling single handed against the Amalgamated, and a beautiful article of scrap he put up. Heinze was fighting the big company in the courts and had no fewer than thirty-seven lawyers on his staff at one time. Not only this, but he was electing the judges and winning victory after victory on the political field. The Amalgamated Copper company decided to put a stop to Heinze's victorious career. The first move of Amalgamated chiefs was to give their employees in Butte a barbecue in Columbia gardens, the big pleasure resort of Butte. October 13, 1903, was the date set for the feast. Seven thousand men from the mines and smelters of Butte marched to the trolleys led by three brass bands and started in for a big day's fun. Oxen and sheep were roasted wholesale, a brewery, a distillery and a few cigar factories were to be had for the asking. Platforms were erected near the scene of feasting and to the assembled Amalgamated employees this feast was given: "It will be a bad day for Butte when the Amalgamated Copper company is forced to extreme measures to save itself from the vicious attacks that are being made upon it." Not much attention was paid to this by the merry crowd who were enjoying \$60,000 worth of merriment, but one week later significance of the threat and its full import was felt when a telegram from H. H. Rogers was received in Butte ordering the closing

down of all the Amalgamated properties in Montana. Immediately after the receipt of the telegram all the mines owned by the Amalgamated in Butte were closed down, likewise the mills and smelters. Ausconda was shut down as tight as a drum. Sixty per cent of Great Falls, a city of 16,000 inhabitants, was closed down by the closing of the great smelters. Then Hamilton, a lumber town; next Bonner, also lumber; Belt, a coal town, followed, then Storrs, a coke town; then Coke-dale, another coal town. As all these towns were practically one company towns the result was, of course, disastrous. Altogether 18,000 were fired on the order of Rogers.

The people then commenced to retrench. The farmers could not find a market for their stuff. The ore trains were laid off, causing hundreds of railroad men to be thrown out of work at the beginning of a northern winter. Those who had money fled from the state as from a plague, while the small business men pulled down their blinds and went into bankruptcy by the hundreds.

How to get the state opened up again was the next question. Promptly came the answer from Rogers: "Let Governor Toole call together the legislature in special session and let them pass the bills that our lawyers will present, then when the governor signs these bills I will open up our properties."

The governor swore that he would not be held up in this way and refused to call the special session. Week followed week and the people were getting hungrier every hour. Finally the governor called off his high horse, called the special session of the legislature, and the bill the Amalgamated Copper company ordered was passed by a practically unanimous vote and then was signed by the governor.

The shut down of Montana lasted from October 21 to December 7. Thus we see how the frenzied financiers play frenzied politics. We see what a tremendous power they possess when their leader, Mr. Rogers, at the stroke of a pen can throw 18,000 men directly out of work and then many thousands more indirectly, so much so that a state is practically closed down, its people starved, its legislature and governor held up by the throat and legislation

favorable to the Amalgamated Copper company forced from the lawmakers of the state.

Can we escape the conclusion in the light of the above story that nothing short of the ownership by all the people of all the industries of the nation is the remedy for frenzied politics and frenzied finance?

Thomas Aloysius Hickey.

Must be a Change of System.

Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Church of the Messiah, New York, is quoted as follows: "There are no solutions of the labor or industrial problem except through individuals themselves. If the people are all right these conditions would not confront us. Strikes are not intellectual matters. If the participants were right they could settle these things in an instant, as could the combatants of the Russo-Japanese war."

"What matters whether we have a Socialist, Republican or Democratic party in control of the nation's affairs? Reorganization can not change the result. We can not have perfect society till we have perfect men and women. Changing the labels does not make any difference in conditions. The problem of individual character solves all others, in these matters as well as those of the church. The word poverty resolves into immorality. If men were right there would be no poverty."

If the view of Dr. Savage, so popular among the Christian defenders of the crime of capitalism, is correct and all depends upon individual character, then all government is wrong and the anarchist--the only simon pure individual--is right.

The words of Dr. Savage are quoted approvingly by anti-socialist labor papers. But if his idea is correct, what justifies the labor union? the lodge? the church? or any form of government?

A mere statement of the position shows how absurdly impossible it is. Why should government seek to prevent sneak thieving and burglary if not also the frauds of business men and politicians?

"Changing the labels" will not change conditions, of course, but CHANGING THE SYSTEM WILL.

If (so-called) Socialists were elected to power and continued the capitalist system, their government would be no better than the present and the real Socialists would be the first to denounce and renounce them. Put real Socialists into power and they will change the capitalist system for the co-operative commonwealth wherein the people direct and control every thing in their own interests. Then see the incomparable result.

A good man may run a bad system a little better than a bad man, but if the system is hopelessly wrong the only sensible and righteous thing to do is to change the system.

—REV. E. E. CARR.

AN ALARMING INCREASE

Statistics show that poverty, murder, suicide, insanity and other evils arising from the capitalist system of exploitation are increasing at such an alarming rate that it will not be long before the entire population will be victims of one or the other of these evils.

There is, however, a silver lining to this very dark cloud, and that is the remarkable growth of Socialism, for which some credit is due to the capitalist system.

The Rev. Father Kress, who has been giving the people of this city an opportunity to learn what he doesn't know about Socialism, was added to the already long list of crimes of capitalism by calling the Social-Democrats thieves.

Judging from the very large number of subscriptions we received during the reverend gentleman's sermon in our midst, he could add materially to his income by carrying a supply of these Herald subscription cards.

By keeping the presses buzzing, however, we were able to meet the demand, and still have a few left.

We have not raised the price on account of the increased demand, and your credit is still good at the old rate of five for two dollars.

The Milwaukee Carnival.

The Social-Democratic Carnival at the big Exposition building in Milwaukee last Saturday evening was a most wonderful affair. In the first place it brought together the record crowd of the Exposition building--a building that covers an entire city square. It was an artistic success even beyond expectations. And last, and very important, it was a financial success, and the proceeds will wipe out the big party debt in Milwaukee and leave something over to start a new campaign of agitation and education.

By 9:30 o'clock the people had poured into the building until the suffocating point seemed not far off. The galleries were packed with eager faces, the floor was a packed mass of maskers and the police in a panic rushed to the front doors and forbade the entrance of any more people. After the carnival four comrades undertook the task of counting the tickets taken in at the door and found that the ticket admissions alone totaled up to a few tickets over twelve thousand! This was practically three times as many people as had attended the party carnival last winter at the same place. Who says we are not growing?

Columns would be required to adequately describe the beautiful spectacle the interior of the building presented. It was a prismatic, kaleidoscopic bewilderment that almost defied description. A large list of substantial prizes, totalling up half a thousand dollars had inspired many people with the desire to show what they could do in the masquerading line. There were funny groups, living cartoons with local and national hits, grotesque quartettes and single efforts, there were fully as many serious and beautiful masks as there were comic ones and besides this the space was so well occupied that the judges had a hard time of it to pick the groups out from the single maskers and to get good, square looks at the different entries. They finally accomplished the task, however, the prizes were awarded, and then the Social-Democratic orchestra piped up for the grand ball. This could hardly be called a success, the floor was too crowded.

The first group prize went to ten Social-Democrats who enacted a living cartoon entitled "Milwaukee's Boogie Woogie." This consisted of the fourteen aldermen who helped the local monopoly knock out the municipal electric light bonds in Milwaukee recently, each mask painted up so to actually depict the alderman it was labelled for, and these fourteen were drawing a coffin marked "lighting bonds," behind a sign post reading "to the boogie cemetery."

The second prize was awarded to a menagerie group, with the sign, "Barium & Bailey--year 2000." In the first cage was a "Capitalist"--A Grappling Animal Exterminated by Socialism. Only Remaining Specimen." The second cage was labelled "Rockefeller, genus Keruvenus. A Species that existed 100 years ago. Extinct now." The third cage was "Boodler, genus Capitalismus. An animal that thrived before the reign of Socialism."

Another group to get a prize was made up of six boys of different heights, the smallest in the lead and bearing a placard showing the growth of the Social-Democratic vote in Milwaukee by years from 1888 to 1904. Another prize group represented the members of the Milwaukee common council, each member wearing the head of some animal. The foxes, the sheep and the pigs were considerably in evidence.

Among the individual maskers two were especially good. One represented Mayor David S. Rose. On his head was a copy of the city hall tower. On the sides of the tower were the inscriptions, "Grand Jury--Tuscon, Ariz.--Graft--Asphalt--35-year franchise--Robbers' Roost--Tammany Hall."

The other masker represented John Rockefeller, with a diamond on his bosom represented by a tiny electric light that flashed continually. On his back he carried the word.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for ten cents.

Our advertisers appreciate the fact that our readers watch the advertising columns of the paper and give preference to merchants advertising therein. The continued growth of the party depends largely upon the success of the party press, and this is what spurs our readers on to give our advertisers a boost whenever the opportunity presents itself.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The Homeless.
The Clarion: Much as we dislike General Booth's blood and Hell religion, we cannot but admit the practicability of some of his suggestions for dealing with the problem of the homeless poor of London. He asks for \$280,000, in order to provide for shelter for the 2,000 who are at present compelled to loam the streets at night. He asks for \$280,000, not from the State, but from the millionaires. He does not want State aid, because if he got it "the other big cities would want it." This is an admission that the other big cities ought to have it, because there is not the slightest likelihood that millionaires are going to come forward and put down the money that would be required to meet the evil all over the country.

No method which depends on millionaires can possibly be successful. The \$280,000 provided for, what is to prevent the manufacture of another 2,000? Since General Booth started his campaign against "Darkest England," the position has got steadily worse. Millionaires have become more numerous, so have paupers. The system which makes the millionaire possible inevitably produces the pauper. The Salvation Army methods will never solve the problem.

General Booth has, however, clear and sensible ideas on the question of making men of the streets and the unfortunate victims of our industrial and social system. "You look at a criminal," he says, "and your idea is to punish him. You look at a pauper, and the most generous idea you possess of helping him is to ameliorate his condition--to save him from starvation. The thought of changing him into a man capable of supporting himself is not entertained. The idea of making him honest is looked upon as an impossibility."

General Booth, on the contrary, does believe in the possibility of making these diseased members of the community into healthy and honest citizens, and there we go all the way with him. But we say it is also the duty of the State to prevent their manufacture. And it is the duty of the State to take in hand the reclamation of those who have suffered from the errors in the past. To rely on spasmodic bursts of charity on the part of millionaires attacked with fears of Hell is useless. The work should and must be undertaken by the State.

Tax Dodging in New York.
Chi. Record-Herald: Generally speaking, there is little humor in tax lists--least of all from the standpoint of owners of tangible property. But the attempts of the taxing authorities of the great and rich city of New York to reach the personal property of the tax payers are irretrievably sure the labor of the mountain with the proverbial mouse as the result. A Gritian contemporary alleges--though without pride--that the eastern metropolis holds the unenvied pre-eminence among American cities for evasion, perjury and artful dodging in connection with assessments of personalty, and the latest figures would seem to support that assertion.

When the tax books for 1903 were thrown open the officials found that the normal rate of increase had not been maintained. The shrinkage was, in fact, so enormous that a considerably higher tax rate was inevitable. A little study of the returns revealed an alarming disappearance of millionaires from the personal tax rolls. The future historian will record the extraordinary fact that in the prosperous year 1904 the financial center of the United States had exactly twenty persons who had managed to accumulate \$500,000 or more in personalty, including, of course, stocks and bonds and other securities of all kinds. Another remarkable fact for the future sociological student is that nearly half of these fortunate persons belong to the gentler sex. He will be apt to conclude that not only the schools of America, but the Wall street offices had been thoroughly "defeminized" by that time.

Of the twenty persons in question only eight have \$1,000,000 or more in personal property. Poor Mr. Carnegie is credited with \$5,000,000 and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller with half that amount. There are two Vanderbilts on the Milwaukee roll and Uncle Russell Sage, one is happy to see, has by dint of rigid self-denial and thrift mounted to the same lofty level. A few years ago New York boasted of a whole legion of millionaires; where are they now? "Lost, strayed or stolen" ad may yet have to be inserted by the tax board.

Union Labels and Shop Cards.

Familiarity yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.

It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING.

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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.
The Socialist Voice, of Oakland, Cal., is to be enlarged.

Chicago comrades will hold a carnival and bazaar at Brand's hall, Feb. 12 to 13.

The ex-Mayor of Haverhill, John C. Chase, lectured last Sunday in Philadelphia on Socialism.

The Socialist press appears to be very well pleased with the selection of Comrade Mahlon Barnes as the new national secretary.

Comrade Hermon F. Titus has had to postpone the reappearance of his paper, the Seattle Socialist, because of a gastric illness. He is reported to be recovering.

After she finishes her agitations in Chicago, Comrade Katherine Broshkovsky the Siberian exile, will go to St. Louis, where a monster meeting is being arranged for her.

Some well known names appear in the list of nominees for the new national committees from New York state, among them: Hillquit, Slobodin, Spargo, Chase, Herron, Sieverman and Hanford among the rest.

Jack London spoke before the university students at Berkeley, California, the other day, and instead of speaking of his travels or his books, as the faculty had expected, he gave his hearers a good hot Social-Democratic talk and the building shook with the applause.

The Western Clarion of Vancouver, B. C., has at least been placed on a sound basis and equipped with a complete plant, press and typesetting machine. In the issue of Jan. 28 the Clarion gives in detail the proceedings of the fourth annual convention of the Socialist party of British Columbia, held at Vancouver.

COLORADO.—The following was adopted by the Local Quorum of the state board of Colorado: "Whereas, Englewood Local not having complied with the demands of the Local Quorum, to wit: that E. A. W. (sic) should be removed from the Local Quorum on charges preferred by the German local of Denver (membership 96), of advancing in 'The Alliance' of Jan. 7th, 1903, a dual organization in the state of Colorado against the regularly constituted Socialist party of Colorado and calling upon the members to cease paying dues in order to 'leave out' the German local, therefore,"

MINNESOTA.—The campaign of 1906 is already started in Minnesota. Comrade Thomas Van Lear, a machinist who was discharged and blacklisted by the Citizens' Alliance, because he was a Socialist agitator, has been employed as state organizer by the Socialist party. He was the nominee of the S. L. P. two years ago, but is now an enthusiastic member of the Public Ownership party, the legal name of the party in Minnesota.

Dates for Comrade Van Lear have been arranged as follows: Wilton, Jan. 21; Langley, Feb. 1; Angus, Feb. 2; Crookston, Feb. 3; St. Hilary, Feb. 4; Crookston, Feb. 6; Ada, Feb. 7.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Putnam's hall on Feb. 12 afternoon and night, and will start the 1906 campaign for the Eau Claire, Wis., comrades.

An effort is being made to perfect an organization in Zircon and Dunn counties. Socialists who would like to have a speech delivered by Comrade Kirkpatrick should write Frank Hicks, 229 11th street, South Minneapolis. The Hudson and St. Croix comrades should also write regarding a lecture while Comrade Kirkpatrick is in the western part of Wisconsin.

Frank Hicks, former editor The Wisconsin Toller.

Los Angeles, Cal.
Comrade E. L. Osgood, 839 E. 25th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS.
W. H. Brown, 45 E. Fourth st., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

Camden, N. J., and Vicinity.
Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by J. Jaster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Wisconsin street.

NOTICE, Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

Teaches Socialism By Correspondence

Over Four Thousand Comrades now actively at work in the Socialist movement have studied Socialism by regular, systematic personal correspondence with Walter Thomas Mills. His great book

The Struggle for Existence

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Over Seven Thousand of these books are now in the hands of their purchasers. Individuals, families and local classes are systematically studying this book with the direct assistance of its author.

All who begin to study it at once begin to push the propaganda. It is impossible to become a real student of real socialism and not become at once a real worker for socialism.

Comrade Mills has conducted all other correspondence and will gladly make to introduce with his regular, prompt and personal attention to this correspondence work.

If you want to understand Socialism write to him. If you want to work for Socialism, and do so effectively, write to him. If you want to carry your city, town or county by the Socialist party, write to him. As soon as the really carry the letter you will get his personal reply. Send a stamp for particulars of cost. Address:

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APACHE

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.

2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.

3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.

4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.

5. The Insurrection of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.

6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.

7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above with the Social-Democrats.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 26, DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"The poor will be always with us"—as long as the robber capitalist system endures!

"Socialism will be a failure," declare the anti-Socialist priests. "There is no such thing as equality in nature." Certainly, and no one doubts that fact more than the Social-Democrats. But let us not be misled by verbal and jesuitical tricks of speech. It is the question of bread and butter that is before us, the question of how to order the functions of society so that all shall do their share of the work and all have enough to eat, instead of having a gorged few and a famished many, as at present under the capitalist system. As a matter of fact the stomachs of the people are relatively the same size and call for approximately the same amount of fuel to keep the body in healthy condition. The point the Social-Democrats insist on is that every person willing to do his share of work shall not be denied his requisite of food. Today the luxuries of the capitalists are built upon the deprivations of the working class. The workers must live in back streets and alleys in order that the capitalist class may rear their treasure houses on the boulevards and the Fifth avenues. No verbal tricks, if you please, Messrs. Jesuits, face the actual question.

Pres. Gompers devotes an entire editorial in the American Federationist (an official publication, paid for in part by trade unionists who believe in Socialism, and therefore not rightfully a personal organ, although so used) to say some bitter things about the Socialists, whom he recklessly brands as enemies of the trade union movement because they regard strikes as only temporary weapons in the class war, and in which editorial he takes occasion, in a plainly nettled way, to prove that, whether the men at the Civic Federation banquet were scab or non-scab, he partook of none of it, and calls as witness a Mr. John C. Fremd, publisher of a musical weekly, who sat beside him and says he ate no bread at all. But Mr. Gompers spoils this testimony somewhat by immediately showing us that it was not because the food was not prepared by union men, or that he was suspicious that it was not, that caused him to spurn it, but because it is his rule not to eat anything before speaking. And this denial is disappointing, for it is a merely personal one, and leaves the other labor leaders present to look out for themselves. Were they also abstainers, and for a like reason? Will Mr. Fremd vouch for them? It is not a big matter anyway, but such questions will suggest themselves.

The following from a cable dispatch gives a picture of the present situation in Russia. To it may be added the latter item that Minsky had been retired. This may mean a renewal of oppression and also a rehabilitation of the Terrorists, to the prejudice of the Social-Democratic movement.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—While Trotsky, with his iron heel, has stamped the revolutionary movement into apparent quiescence in this capital neither he nor anybody else in Russia believes that he has accomplished anything beyond smoothing the surface.

The result is likely to flame up fiercer than ever tomorrow. In fact, preparations are being made on an enormous scale to meet a condition vastly more threatening to the autocracy than the procession of strikers that was interrupted by massacre last Sunday.

The revolutionists have learned that nothing is to be gained by going against the troops of the czar banded, so there will be a cessation of the sort of demonstrations that marked the opening of the movement. What the movement is preparing for is the armed rising that is expected to mark the next stage of the disturbance.

It is known that several armories were raided by the strikers in various parts of the empire, and a vast quantity of arms and ammunition secured. Not a gun or a cartridge of these munitions of war has been recovered, though that has been the object of the recent commissary police visits and raids that have been made in the vicinity of the looted armories.

Even St. Petersburg is not so quiet as it appears. In the past three days twenty large industrial establishments, which the government has sought to restrain, by threatening the workmen with penalties if they did not resume work, have been set on fire, and an army of 100,000 soldiers is required to keep even the semblance of peace.

It has become known that the dissatisfaction among the troops was much greater than anticipated at the time of the massacre. Many of the soldiers fired over the heads of the strikers, instead of into them, as was ordered. Numbers refused to fire at all.

This is the explanation of the sudden dispatch of three of the regiments that were on duty in St. Petersburg last Sunday to Manchuria. The government dared not to trust them further in the domestic fighting, and sent them to Kumpatkin for use against the foreign foe.

There have been many desertions of reservists from the army, and the numbers in nearly every case carried with them their arms.

Meanwhile the general strike has spread throughout the empire. From Finland to Odessa the workmen are out. Poland is in a turmoil of revolution. The railroad men are ready to strike at the word with the telegraphers, which would utterly tie up the Russian means of travel and communication, and make it impossible to long continue the war in the east.

Already there are rumors of concessions offered by the czar. It has been proposed to the strikers that they return to work and permit their demands to be considered afterward. Their answer implies that they will not consider the proposition unless the political as well as the industrial reforms embodied in Father Gapon's petition to the czar be read and understood.

The frightened czar might even grant this, but he is held against by the grand dukes and their reactionary officials, and these will not permit him to do anything that would put a constitutional check on their power.

AT LAST WE HAVE THE YANKEE "MERRIE ENGLAND,"

IT'S TITLE IS

"Socialism Made Plain,"

By ALLAN L. BENSON.

Author of "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM."

Mr. Benson was formerly editorial writer on the New York Journal, being a master of plain, direct and thought-compelling English. "Socialism Made Plain" fairly sparkles with these qualities, and is of all books, the one to put in the hands of the man you are trying to convert. After leaving Hearst's Journal, Comrade Benson determined to become a master of the Socialist philosophy and the present book is the result of a vast amount of study run into every day English for the every day man to read and understand. It is as graceful in diction as it is clear and direct. The book has a great deal to offer.

128 pages. It is a big book and other publishers would charge 25 cents, but it is not overcharging at that. But to give it a large circulation and to give everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a book we have set the price at 10 cents.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

26 DEARBORN STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

THE TERRIBLE THINGS THAT SOCIALISM STANDS FOR!

Specimens of the Logic and the Truthfulness of the Rev. Father Kress

[The Rev. Father Kress, of Cleveland, has been trying to rescue Milwaukee from the Social-Democrats, by giving a series of very "remarkable" lectures.]

"Socialists want to divide. They not only want the property of the rich, but they want your small city lot and house, your grocery store, your cigar stand—everything that belongs to you working people."

"They want the capitalist to divide, but we are all capitalists. Ninety-five per cent of us are capitalists. Every man who has a dollar in the bank and draws interest, who owns a house and lot or has a room to let, is a capitalist."

"I am not speaking for the rich. I do not belong to that class, although, I must say, I have twelve dollars in the bank and draw about six per cent interest." (If the Reverend Father had not told us that he was not speaking for the rich, we should certainly not have known it.)

"Socialism will make people lazy, sluggish, indolent. Something is required to whip you people into activity."

"If you had to choose your own foreman or boss, you would select the most lenient one, and you would not do one-half the work you are obliged to do under a strict capitalist overseer. Somebody must be there to spur you on."

"I will tell you why young men fear to become married; not because they do not earn sufficient, but because the women ask too much. They want too many nice dresses, too many hats, too many fur coats. Just bring the women here and I'll talk to them."

"Socialists want to destroy the family, they want to introduce free love, they want to abolish religion, they want to do away with all private schools, not only parochial schools, but all business schools and colleges."

"Under Socialism there will be an endless number of committees, and nothing will be permitted unless sanctioned by these committees. You will not be allowed to make an invention or publish a book without the consent of the committee. We will all have to wear the same clothing, blue, for example, whether it suits our complexion or not." (Who ordained that all priests and sisters shall wear black whether it suits their complexion or not?)

"Socialism is international. American Socialists affiliate with the Socialists of Germany, France, England, Russia, Spain." (Did Socialists ever deny that their movement was international, and, by the way, is not the Roman church international?)

"If, under a Socialist regime, you desired to build a house, you would have to build it according to the specifications of the committee, or, if the committee thought it best, you would not be allowed to build at all." (Is not this the case today? One must live up to the rules of the board of public works. The only difference is that under Socialism the rules will be more stringent. More stress will be placed on ventilation, safety, fire protection, architectural beauty, and they will not be so closely packed and probably not more than four or six stories high.)

"Socialists will not give you a detailed account of the future state. They cannot, because they do not know what it will be like. They always evade this question." (When Rev. Kress was asked whether he could give a detailed account of the appearance of the automobile of fifty years hence, he replied that he thought it would look like a balloon. Neither was he able to give an account of the capitalistic state of fifty years hence.)

"I will tell you how scientists explain the origin of man or how the ape became a man. He (the monkey) began to play with sticks; he rubbed them together until they began to burn and the monkey suddenly became a man. If you will go to the zoo or to Lincoln park in Chicago and teach the apes there how to kindle fire by means of two sticks you will see them (the apes) turn into men."

"Genesis is the best book on science we have." (It may be the best book on science the Roman church possesses, but for the rest of civilized mankind it is entirely inadequate.)

"Monogamy is a divine institution, introduced by God when he created man and will be the ideal family relation for all times." (Yes, and Engels, co-founder with Marx of the International Socialist movement, says in his book "Origin of the Family" that the families of the future will be monogamous.)

"Wealth is produced by labor and diminished consumption; yes, by labor and capital." (If by diminished consumption we are to understand that the unconsumed portion of the labor-product remains as wealth or capital, then it, diminished consumption, would be identical with the surplus value of Karl Marx. However, this is not what the good reverend means. With him wealth is the result of labor and penury, which latter would culminate in a vicious circle, less work, less wages—a vicious circle which would engulf us. Again, if labor and diminished consumption are the causes of wealth or capital, where does capital come in as a wealth producer?)

When the Reverend was asked who had told him that Socialists want to divide, he, with brazen-faced audacity, replied with the query, "Who told you that I said so?" And this after he had spent almost a whole evening in telling his audience of the horrors of division. To show how division would work he even went so far as to cite the time-worn story about Rothschild and the

two tramps. The same stale arguments that were hurled against Socialism twenty-five years ago.

"Socialists propose to decide every thing by majority rule; they stand for pure democracy." (We are proud of this; but, good Father, how about the numberless committees that are to decide everything for the people?)

"Scientific Socialism is based on economic determinism. The state, under a Socialist regime, will be omnipotent." (Not, I should contradict. If Socialism be founded on economic determinism, then the state, although it stands above the individual, cannot be omnipotent, for it is also the product of economic evolution and its form must change with the changing economic conditions; should there be no longer a necessity for the state, it will and must disappear. When an organ becomes useless or superfluous it is destined to degenerate and must ultimately vanish. This is in accord with the laws of evolution. Nature, not the state, is omnipotent.)

"It is right to kill a man for not believing in God." (Here we have it straight from a Jesuit; they would not only exterminate atheists, but all who do not believe in the tenets of the Roman church if they possessed the power.)

"There is inequality everywhere, in all things beyond our control, in bodily health, in will-power, etc. One man is strong while the other is weak, one man is learned while the other is stupid, one man is attractive while the other man is repulsive. There are no two animals alike; there are no two things alike. Inequality is universal and there are also differences in wealth." (But the Reverend forgot to mention that scientists and Socialists were the first to point out these inequalities and have never advocated absolute equality, but to believe in a relative equality, which means Nature, for the other hand, the Roman church's equality is a farce, ever and whenever it serves her materialistic purposes. She advocates that all people shall be good, in her sense of the word, that all shall believe in the same God and church, that all shall contribute financially to her welfare, etc., etc.)

"The poor will always be with us, and this gives the rich an opportunity to act as philanthropists."

"Man is here on probation. Poverty is a help to reach eternal happiness; wealth is a hindrance." (This is quite correct. Poverty certainly assists man over the border line, while wealth enables one to hold on to wretched life.)

"Socialists want to know nothing of the obedience of child to parent."

"Love is the only recognized form of marriage. Socialists are immensely proud to stand for this. Live can and love can and should not be bought and sold, neither can law or a ceremony act as substitutes. Today nine out of ten women marry because they need some body to live with and house them; this is forced love and cannot eventuate in happiness, but in domestic strife and in divorce. Amongst the upper classes it is still worse, marriage being a money relation only and can also not result in happiness. Remove the economic bond and free love will result, for then no man or woman will be obliged to sell his or her love. Love is too sacred a thing to be put on the market for sale. To say that Socialists want to establish free love, particularly the kind of free love these people with impure minds refer to, is a base insinuation. Socialists simply point out the historic development of the family relation. The charge comes on spontaneously, as it were.)

G. J. J.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel. Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brochhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Strehlow.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malowski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeaks, Gustav Gerdt.

Jan. 30.

I said in my communication of last week that the readers of the Herald should keep their eyes on Madison for the next couple of weeks and watch our Socialist legislators begin to stir up things in this Republican stronghold. Those who have read the capitalist newspapers will have noted, and I expect with some pleasure, the ripple of excitement which was created by the introduction of Comrade Rummel's bill in the Senate calling for the annulment of all existing franchises of semi-public corporations. "Why, it's revolutionary," said a senator to me the other day. "It's the most radical measure that I ever heard of!" exclaimed another, and I expect that many others labelled it as "red-handed Anarchy." But in spite of all these little ejaculations and exclamations of opposition, Comrade Rummel still remains good natured and says that he is going to hit them still harder in the future. He has already drafted several bills with this end in view, and among those which he will introduce in the Senate this week are to be found the following:—An Act to Forbid the Further Sale of Public Lands; A Bill to Establish a Forestry Commission; and an Act to Forbid the Reserving of Mineral, Oil, and Natural Gas Rights on All Lands Sold to Actual Settlers. I shall have more to say of these measures when they come up for discussion before the Legislature.

In the Assembly, our four comrade legislators are hard at work in the interests of the workers of Wisconsin. Several bills of importance have been introduced and still more are being prepared. But the funniest thing about all of these bills is that they pertain almost exclusively to the welfare of the laboring classes. Queer, isn't it, that there should be men in the Legislature of Wisconsin who feel as if they were sent there to represent the proletariat of the state? Such a thing has never happened before in the annals of Wisconsin! "Why, do you know," said one of the old party legislators to me the other day, "it seems as if these Socialist fellows over there

don't know nothin' else but labor unions and working men's interests." Of course I smiled and thought that if he were as well posted on grammar as our Socialist legislators were on "workingmen's interests" he might perchance make a better speech upon the floor of the Assembly.

Some of the most important bills which our comrades have presented since my last communication are: A Bill to Establish the 8-Hour Day in Certain Unhealthy Conditions; An Act to Provide Suction Fans in Grind Shops and Polishing Shops; and an Act which Gives the Worker Three Days Notice Before the Garnishment of His Wages by a Debtor. In addition to this Comrade Aldridge has introduced a bill that raises the amount which can be gotten as damage from accidental death upon railways, in factories, etc., from \$5,000 to \$10,000, while another bill by Comrade Berner demands that in case the employer is sued by the laborer for wages, the former must pay the cost of the suit.

The readers of the Herald must not think that these bills which I have mentioned are all of the measures which our comrades have introduced. There are many others, and they are all of them very important measures too, but I shall speak of them in the future as they are brought before the Legislature. I can't mention all of the good things which our boys are doing here at Madison, for if I did you would think that I had accepted a bribe of some sort from them, with the understanding that I was to paint the picture as rosy as possible.

The Socialists have not received any satisfaction as regards the matter of the child labor in the Assembly, of which I spoke last time. There has been no action taken by the Republican officials who have been such ardent champions of "God's patient poor" (to use their own campaign phrase), looking towards the abolishment of illegally employed child labor in the state capitol. In fact several more youths have been added to the force of

years of age. The comrades have remonstrated again and again with the "powers that be" and with the state factory inspector, but in vain. Tomorrow they will introduce a resolution calling for the "discharge of all illegally employed children in the Senate and Assembly Chambers," and I expect that we shall then be forced to listen to long oratorical speeches dealing with the old story of "widows with an only child for support" and various other worn out capitalist platitudes. But we may rest assured that the law will be enforced if it is possible for our Socialist friends to have it so.

However our five men are not here at the state capitol solely for the purpose of introducing measures. They are here to fight all unfavorable legislation, and judging from what I have been told, I feel safe in saying that I may have something of great interest to the readers of the Herald in days to come. I feel sure that there will be some interesting and perhaps surprising disclosures to be made through these columns before the present legislative adjourns. There may be one or two legislators whose records in the future will appear in a different light to their constituents when these measures of the workingmen's representatives come up for discussion and passage.

The Social-Democrats feel as if it is their duty to force this fight in the Legislative halls, and it is safe to say that they will do so.

Would that they had half a dozen, yes, a dozen dozen Socialist representatives to help them in this fight for the proletariat! May the future, and the good Socialist comrades of Wisconsin, give them to the future generations.

Ira Cross.

Madison, Wis.

Ald. Mallory, one of the most ambitious of the capitalist party adherents in the Milwaukee council, was chairman of a committee meeting at the city hall last Tuesday, at which resolution presented by Ald. Seidel providing for legislative authority to take a referendum on the granting of railroads, and other franchises, was being considered. When Mallory abused his position to order Ald. Seidel from the committee room, Mallory had opposed the resolution, saying it was asking the legislature to protect the city against itself and that if the city didn't do right the people would rely on them. When Seidel remarked that there were "a lot of aldermen who would be willing to retire after letting a far contract," he was then ordered to leave. "And keep away from here if you can't behave yourself," chimed in Ald. Laedke, a street railway alderman. It was a significant incident.

Settle for capital tickets at once. Save the party the expense and annoyance of sending out a collector.

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WISCONSIN.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

Capitalism sacrifices manhood to merchandise.

Capitalists and capitalists are the product of injustice.

Capitalism destroys the home, the family and popular government.

A square deal for every man will be possible only under Socialism.

The City Organizer paid a visit to the North Greenfield comrades last Thursday evening.

The City Organizer will speak at Town of Milwaukee Saturday evening, February 4th.

The 5th ward branch has made arrangements for an open meeting every second Thursday.

The East Side Woman's Club is making preparations for a Social Hop for its members and friends to the near future.

Dear comrade, supposing you sent in one new subscriber to the Herald or Vorwärts each week for one year and then watch the effects.

The South Side Woman's Club anticipates making arrangements for a May bell to be held on the South Side during the month of May.

The South Side Women's Club will hold a prize lunch party at A. J. Jack's Hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield aves., Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7.

There may be something in this reincarnation theory, but I really can't see what the average workingman wants with two or three lives—he doesn't seem to know what to do with one.

Do not forget to demand the Union Label wherever possible. And also bear in mind to patronize those who patronize us. Purchase your necessities from the merchants who advertise with us.

Keep your eyes on that monster entertainment and ball to be held at the Humboldt Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 2nd, under the auspices of the 21st ward branch.

North Side Woman's Attention! The North Side Woman's Club will be organized Tuesday afternoon, February 14th, at two o'clock, at Wegner's Hall, corner Buffum and Chambers sts.

The 9th ward branch will hold an open meeting every third Thursday evening of the month at 1216 Cherry st., where economic and political questions and subjects on Socialism will be discussed. Everybody is welcome to attend.

The branches are awakening and are sending their delegates to the Central Committee at regular intervals. This is certainly encouraging. At the last Cen-

Father Kress may see fit to slur at the women by stating that the women of today are used to squandering money and do not live within its limits; but Father Kress will sing a different song when the women get organized for better conditions in the city of Milwaukee.

Under Socialism, when any department of public industry needs a machine for a given purpose, the whole genius of the nation will be invited to the matter. Someone of them will be able to discover the method. For which the nation will honor him as it honors a Lincoln or a Dealey. That will be greater pay than money can give.

Do you wonder that men had rather be in jail than out? How many do you think failed to eat trucky dinner on Christmas who were not in jail? Down in Missouri the authorities of the state penitentiary arranged a swell dinner for the convicts on Christmas, including everything customary to the occasion, from turkey to the celery, cranberry sauce and other trimmings.

Hundreds of Social-Democrats in the city and state join the party organization because they understand perfectly well that their place is in organization to help fight the battle against our present unbearable capitalist and competitive system. Are you one of them? If not, join the party of your class, Mr. Worker, in your respective ward, county or village.

Don't forget those five Herald subscription cards. Pay us \$2 for them when sold.

Please South 711

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting Federated Trades
Council, Feb. 1.—Delegate Griffin in
the chair; Delegate Melms vice chairman.New delegates seated from Leather
Workers, Carpenters No. 1447,
Brass Molders No. 331, Sheet Metal
Workers, United Garment Workers, Car-riage and Wagon Workers, Leather
Workers on Horse Goods, Shipwrights,
Mill men No. 1053, Block Cutters, Feed-ers and Job Pressmen, Structural Iron
Workers, Iron Molders No. 166.
Standing committees obligated.Delegate Wilson reported that the
Organization committee had decided
that the protest against the seating of
delegates of the Woodworkers was not
well taken. Approved. Committee alsoreported on a successful public meeting
on the South Side. Committee was
granted further time in the matter of
assisting the Engineers' organizer.The Grievance and Arbitration com-
mittee reported finding that Machinists'
union No. 248 had notified Secy. ReichertJanuary 20, 1904, of its withdrawal. No
notification was received from Painters'
Union No. 160. On motion report ap-
proved and Painters to be notified.Fur Committee on Legislation Bro.
Weber reported that the various legisla-
tive bills put in thus far, had been
received and examined. A report would
be made later on. Approved.Labor Secretariat committee reported
on the progress of its agitation. Ap-
proved.Label section reported on election of
officers at next week's meeting.Bro. Wilson reported for the special
Trades School committee and submitted
resolutions which were adopted as fol-
lows:Whereas, The Merchants and Manu-
facturers' association of Milwaukee is
at the present time agitating in favor
of so-called Trade Schools, andWhereas, As an excuse for such
schools it is alleged that Milwaukee
as an industrial center needs more
highly skilled mechanics, andWhereas, The members of said asso-
ciation, being in possession of the
mills and factories, have had ample
opportunities to turn out skilled me-
chanics, and their present attitude isa confession that they have prevented
mechanics in their employ from devel-
oping their abilities, andWhereas, It is a well known fact
that such schools are invariably used
to break workers who can be used as
strike breakers in time of labor
troubles, therefore be itResolved, That the Federated Trades
Council of Milwaukee hereby declares
itself opposed to the inauguration of
Trade Schools at this time and under
the auspices of the manufacturing
class, and be it furtherResolved, That a copy of these re-
solutions be sent to each trade unionattempted shipwreck in a terrific storm
off "Devil's Rock" Lighthouse, and the
perilous feat of a young girl in effecting
a rescue. It has a cast of players of un-
usual excellence.Hal Reid in his new musical drama,
"The Street Singer," with dainty Flo-
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heart. The drama is true to nature andsecretary in the state and also to each
member of the present state legisla-
ture.Communications: From Carpenters'
union through its District Council,
asking the council to help bring pressure
to sustain their protest against Pabst
brewery in failing to remove the wood-
workers from its carpenter shop. Re-
ferred to Grievance committee. FromCarpenters' Union No. 1033 protesting
against the seating of Aug. Christ as
delegate from Woodworkers No. 1033.
Referred to Grievance committee.Mrs. Weber reported on work of his
office and of the work being done for
Labor in the Legislature. Approved.Bro. Feley moved that each delegate
report back to his union on the action
on Trades Schools and insist on the
matter being discussed. Carried.Report of Executive Board: The juris-
diction trouble between the Carriage and
Wagon Workers and the Upholsterers
was considered at length, but no decision
reached as yet. Communication from
Tobacco Workers' International explain-
ing the B. Leidsdorf company was on
the Unfair List, referred to council.From Window Glass Snappers of Kane,
Penn., asking financial assistance. Re-
commended that unions do what they
can. From Searchlight Lodge, Machin-
ists, No. 248, stating that it is impos-
sible to send delegates as the members
work nights. As to matter of back dues
it was he'd that they should be paid up
to the time of receipt of letter from the
union. The bond of treasurer was look-
ed up and found correct. Report ap-
proved, and board given further time in
determining the indebtedness of Machin-
ists No. 248. Delegates were asked to
report back that B. Leidsdorf com-
pany was on unfair list.Receipts for evening \$33.04. Disburse-
ments \$108.00.

Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.

The State Organizer is planning to
hold a series of meetings at Racine. This
is our second best field in the state and
next to Milwaukee is the next city, we
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